

The Massillon Independent.

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Massillon Independent.

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C. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office over Diethorn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

C. F. REINHOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLIAMSON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 11 1/2 block, Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts with reasonable prompt attention.

WILLIAM McNEILL, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office in Bamberger's Block, Erie street.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16 East Main street, up stairs. Business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts with reasonable prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLean, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$500,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

POSTER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHNIG, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 50 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Dispensing carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. RALTYZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals. Wholesale and Retail. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDISTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

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THE MASSILLON DRY GOODS STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, and all kinds of Clothing and Merchant Tailoring. (Alman, Putman & Lehighy, Proprietors.)

REEDS DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc. No. 16, West Main street.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1862. Foreign and Domestic Groceries, Canned Goods, and all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Water's Block, Exchange street.

A. LARIGOT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealer, 2d floor, No. 35 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

F. J. YON KANZI, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRETT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M., 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barriol. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 21 East Main street.

H. B. ROYER, M. D., SURGEON.

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9 A. M., 12 M. to 2 P. M., 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner.

Office, No. 50 West Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLE, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

M. A. SHILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.

R. R. Time. City Time.

3:52 A. M. 1:27 A. M.

10:24 " 10:09 "

1:53 P. M. 1:30 P. M.

5:18 " 5:03 "

7:06 " 7:41 "

GOING EAST.

1:12 P. M. 1:47 P. M.

12:09 N. Night 12:35 "

2:45 A. M. 3:24 P. M.

9:07 A. M. 9:42 A. M.

11:35 A. M. 12:30 "

C. L. & W. E. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North. Going South.

No. 2. 7:00 a. m. No. 1. 9:55 a. m.

4. 8:37 p. m. 3. 7:40 p. m.

6. 7:10 " 5. 5:50 a. m.

24. 1:00 a. m. 17. 11:30 a. m.

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South. Going North.

No. 5. 12:30 p. m. No. 4. 8:50 a. m.

7. 5:40 a. m. 6. 12:30 p. m.

9. 6:40 p. m. 8. 8:35 p. m.

WM. McCLYMONDS. G. ALBRIGHT.

Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

VERY LATEST.

Australia has ninety thousand tons of wheat available for export.

Jay Gould has sailed from Charleston for Nassau in his yacht the Alalanta.

Pittsburg has completed a crematory on Sixth avenue, to be operated by natural gas.

Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road collided at Alida, Indiana, killing four employees.

The total exports of produce from New York during the last week were valued at \$5,670,839.

D. F. Wadsworth, formerly a banker of Ishpeming, Michigan, has been convicted of embezzling \$50,000.

Five railroad laborers were drowned while crossing from the Arkansas shore to Memphis in a rowboat.

An engineer named Lucius Slouson was crushed to death in an accident to a snow-plow near Roanoke, Illinois.

It is estimated that the damage by flood in the vicinity of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, will amount to \$2,000,000.

At Lexington, Kentucky, Green B. Francis paid \$5,000 each for the bay filly Ermine and the bay colt Cregan.

While gazing at the ruins of a block in Mobile, six boys were buried by a falling wall, one of them being taken out dead.

At a secret meeting of the Cigar-makers' union of Chicago, it was resolved to aid the strikers at New York and Syracuse.

The track of the Canadian Pacific road in Ontario lies so far beneath the snow as to blockade express trains from Winnipeg.

D. S. Cobb, son of an Illinois Central official at New Orleans, was cut to pieces at St. Paul by slipping under a moving train.

A negro named Charles Williams was hanged Friday, at Cambridge, Maryland, for an assault on Mrs. Keene, a white lady.

In the jail at Schuyler, Nebraska, a Bohemian named Lapour killed Sheriff Degman with a piece of scantling, at the breakfast hour.

M. J. Cahill, editor of the Chicago Pilot, has been held in \$500 bond for libeling Rev. P. J. Conway, vicar general of the archdiocese.

The supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the common.

The visible supply of grain as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat, 57,958,175 bushels; corn, 8,188,093 bushels.

A new oil-trait is opened by the success of the Dyer well at Washington, Pennsylvania, which flows at the rate of from 150 to 200 barrels per day.

H. P. Carter, a lottery-dealer from Louisville, who recently fled to Canada, was decapitated across the river at Detroit and sent home a prisoner.

The Mobile and Ohio road has secured a lease of the St. Louis and Cairo for forty-five years, at a minimum rental of \$165,000 per annum.

Father Kolaskinski, of Detroit, has prepared an appeal to the ecclesiastical authority at Rome, in which he enters a denial of the charges brought against him.

Sam Anderson, a Vicksburg negro, has obtained judgment against ex-Sheriff Beck for \$10,000 for false imprisonment, the defendant having ignored the suit.

W. R. Rowley, the only living member of General Grant's original staff, is dangerously ill at the residence of his daughter in Chicago. He is county judge at Galena.

The legislature of Wyoming organized Tuesday with twenty-eight members, and will adjourn from day to day until Congress legalize their election or repudiate their claims.

At Edgemont Station, Delaware, Wesley Hauby was shot dead by Isaac Talley for driving through a wheat-field owned by the latter, to avoid snowdrifts in the road.

Four inches of snow fell at Galveston, and young orange trees at Jacksonville have been killed by frost.

The mercury at Moretown, Vermont, fell to 40 degrees below zero.

Grading on the Burlington and Northwestern road has been completed through Prairie du Chien and for several miles north, and La Crosse will be reached within a month.

Andrew Bell, the son of a leading merchant at Burlington, Iowa, has been placed in jail for the seduction of Miss Nandian, his father refusing to sign a bail bond for \$4,000.

The police of Joliet jailed the captain and drummer of the Salvation army, and a gang of roughs had a fight with the private soldiers at the barracks, upsetting the stove.

Charles E. Taylor, a newspaper proprietor at Massillon, Ohio, died from consumption. Walter H. Green, a pioneer resident of Manistee, Michigan, fell dead on the street.

A fight for \$2,500 a side has been arranged by Joe Coburn between Paddy Ryan and John L. Sullivan, to take place in a room with five friends of each contestant in attendance.

Jacob Troup starved to death at Lima, Ohio, and his remains were buried at public expense. He has a son in Kansas worth \$50,000, who refused to recognize or aid him.

In a difficulty with a landlord at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, George C. Milin, the tragedian, was struck in the face and thrown off an express-wagon, and retaliated by thrashing his assailant.

The Illinois board of agriculture has decided to permit manufacturers of butterine and oleomargarine to exhibit their product, with truthful labels, at the next fat-stock show in Chicago.

The stockholders in a natural gas company at Port Wayne, after vainly drilling to a depth of 2,560 feet, resolved to abandon the bore and go down six hundred feet in another locality.

William Stevens, of Detroit, who cut the throat of his fiancée, Miss Duckwitz, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, and in ten minutes was on board a train for Jackson.

The war of rates commenced by the

Baltimore and Ohio road is at once to be extended to Chicago and St. Louis

and it is possible that the Pennsylvania lines will be compelled to accept the challenge.

In the Lane divorce case at Youngstown, Ohio, a detective from Buffalo testified that he had been employed by the husband to entrap the lady, but Mrs. Lane refused to answer his amatory letters.

The penitentiaries of New York, two of which are being worked on state account, show a profit for the year of \$3,441. All but 10 per cent of the shoes made at Auburn are sold in the western states.

The people of Ashland City, Tennessee, threaten to lynch a saloon-keeper named Ward Simmons for murdering and robbing H. C. Adams, the wealthiest man in town. The accused pleads self-defense.

Edmund Richardson, the owner of nineteen cotton plantations, with an income of \$1,000,000 per year, dropped dead in the street at Jackson, Mississippi, late on Monday night, leaving four sons and a daughter.

David Glavin, who was prevented from leaping from the Brooklyn bridge, reported himself, his wife, and four children in a starving condition. The crowd in the police-court contributed freely to relieve the family.

Stephen Merritt, the New York undertaker who had charge of the funeral of General Grant, is about to receive from the treasury department a check for \$12,000, leaving \$2,163 to be covered by a special appropriation.

The burning of the residence of Charles Buetner at Burlington, Iowa, caused the destruction of the finest collection of birds, insects, and animals west of New York, comprising some seventy thousand specimens.

Army officers and priests in the Canadian northwest have warned the Dominion government of the imminent danger of an outbreak by the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Crees, who are now demanding supplies and provisions.

Sixteen convicts employed in the mine at Coal Hill, Arkansas, escaped on Wednesday noon by tunneling a thirty-five feet, on which work they spent three weeks. Bloodhounds are pursuing them to Indian Territory.

There was a decrease of 5,038 tons in the amount of freight shipped eastward from Chicago last week, the total being 29,175 tons. The Vanderbilt roads secured 354 per cent of this trade and the Pennsylvania lines 28 per cent.

News comes from various ports on the Atlantic coast of marine disasters which included the loss of lives as well as property. The sufferings of nearly all the shipwrecked sailors were such as to tax human endurance to its utmost.

Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the pensions committee, expresses considerable indignation because Commissioner Black refused him an interview, and when he yielded finished his mail before he would converse.

The assistant attorney general for the interior department has decided that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad must make a report to the government like other companies which received aid in lands or bonds.

Several hundred men have for months been at work on the snow-sheds of the Central Pacific road, which extend in an almost unbroken line for forty-five miles, and are constructed of framed timbers with braces of iron.

A decision promulgated by Commissioner Sparks denies the claim of the Northern Pacific road to two and a half million acres of land in Oregon and the territory of Washington on which settlers have located in large numbers.

There are rumors that the Knights of Labor will take up the strike at the Maxwell box factory in Chicago, and test the strength of a boycott. The firm does not propose to cut wages. The contest lies between machinery and muscle.

At the risk of their lives workmen are steadily laboring to obtain the corpses of the victims of the Nanticoke mine disaster. The sum of \$4,000 will be obtained for the widows and children by the donation of a day's pay by each collier.

The unexpected closing of the Edgar Thomson steel-mills, near Pittsburg, on account of a strike of furnacemen, will deprive of employment nearly three thousand persons. Wages were recently advanced 10 per cent without solicitation.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., who died Saturday in Boston, was postmaster of that city under President Buchanan, and began the free delivery of letters. He was a prominent Mason, and had for many years aided in managing the public schools.

Petitions having been forwarded to Washington for the appointment of Mr. Clendenen as postmaster at Springfield, twenty-five prominent democrats united in a telegram to Senator Culbom, urging that General McClelland be commissioned.

The New York banks report for the week an increase of \$6,438,300 in deposits, and an excessive reserve of \$29,146,188. Boston gained \$28,000,000 on the clearings of the same period last year, and Chicago shows up business of \$55,582,812 for the week.

Henry Waterman, of Milton, Wisconsin, has been awarded judgment for \$2,000 against the Alton road for injuries received near the Archer avenue crossing in Chicago. He attributed the collision to the negligence of a fireman and switchman.

Ex-Senator Thurman, who was selected by the coal-miners and operators of Ohio to settle their difficulties, decided that wages should be advanced to 60 cents per ton, at which price he thinks the operators can successfully compete with other districts.

Eliza Brown, a white woman who died recently at Galesburg, Illinois, after living with a negro for twenty years, proves to have been the widow of Colonel Hanks, of the British army, who owned a plantation and slaves in Kentucky at the outbreak of the war.

Neil Williamson, charged with being a member of the Moody gang of stage-robbers in Texas, was released from life imprisonment at Chester, Illinois, on a pardon from President Cleveland, because of affidavits confessing the crime of which Williamson was convicted.

A four-story warehouse in Louis-

ville, occupied by H. P. Farwood & Co., and other cotton firms, toppled over Friday and took fire. Seven men escaped by jumping from a back window to a shed, but a colored porter lost his life, and two white men are missing.

A sheriff's posse from Waynesboro, Georgia, found in a forest an escaped jailbird named Jerry Barber, who was bleeding from wounds and nearly frozen. His companion, a murderer named William Garvin, will probably perish in the swamp along the Savannah river.

The death sentence has been passed upon William Baldwin for killing his sister at Atchison, Kansas. In the court-room he remarked that the real murderer would some day be discovered, and he thanked God there was a supreme court to grant him a new trial.

At Battle Creek, Michigan, Friday morning, the dead bodies of Dr. Martin, his wife, and two children were discovered by neighbors who forced the doors. None of the family had been seen since Sunday evening. It is suspected that White killed the others and committed suicide.

Ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine, now a member of congress, believes that only a financial calamity would bring about a suspension of silver coinage, and that the passage of the Enslin resolution to pay called bonds in dinky dollars would force gold to a premium of 5 per cent.

The sheriff of Johnson county, Wyoming, after a trip filled with privations, landed at Joliet a gang of two Indians and three cowboys, sentenced to long terms. One of the red men is a son of the Arapahoe chief, Beaver, who was convicted of killing cattle while he suffered for food.

About sixty gentlemen and ladies residing on Staten Island attended theaters or the opera in New York on Friday evening, and left for home by the ferry-boat Westfield. So severe was the storm that no landing could be made, and they were obliged to remain on board until breakfast-time.

Masked highwaymen in the vicinity of Fort Robinson robbed a stage of \$5,000 in gold consigned to the paymaster. General Howard has sent out detachments of cavalry, and scouts are in the field from Sidney, Cheyenne, and Deadwood. The loss is likely to fall upon the express company.

The Ohio house of representatives unseated nine democratic members from Hamilton county, and swore in the Republican contestants. The speaker ordered the keys of their desks turned over. John Sherman was re-elected Senator by a majority of twenty-three votes Wednesday.

A colored barber in Cleveland obtained a marriage license and took to himself a handsome blonde, named Ina Norton, the ceremony being performed by the pastor of the African Methodist church. The young lady suddenly left a card party on Wednesday evening and fled the city with her husband.

Miss T. A. Stramboli, of Rollin, Michigan, answered a personal advertisement for correspondence with a wealthy and handsome young man of Hartsville, New York, named George Benjamin, and went thither to be married to him. One glance at the fellow was enough, and she returned by the first train.

A theatrical company which has been playing in Canada was so anxious to escape from that land of zero that the members of the troupe attempted to cross the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg on the thin ice. They barely escaped with their lives, and much of their baggage was ruined by water.

The live-stock market at Chicago was broken badly Tuesday by the arrival of delayed trains. The receipts of 16,000 head caused a decline of 50 cents per hundred pounds, shippers selling at \$3.50/5.15. About 17,000 hogs came in, heavy packing grades bringing \$3.95/4.30. Sheep declined 15/25 cents, sales ranging at \$2.50/4.75.

John H. Oberly and other Illinois members of congress are endeavoring to secure the removal of the Indian supply depot from a New York to Chicago. The annual purchases amount to \$2,000,000. General Schofield favors the purchase or erection of a military storeroom in the central metropolis, and supports Dearborn park as the site.

Dr. E. M. Nelson, president of a marble company at Rutland, Vermont, has been arrested for complicity in the embezzlement from the Lancaster National bank in Massachusetts. So deeply was he affected thereby that he was left at home under guard. A defective round at Thimont, one bag containing \$50,000 in bonds belonging to the bank, and another with \$15,000 in currency.

Nearly thirty-five thousand Canadian Indians are reported to be preparing for a revolt against the presence of militia and mounted police. Ranchmen have asked the Dominion government to send a regiment immediately to the neighborhood of Calgary. A telegram from Ottawa states that 16 Indians now in the Manitoba penitentiary for complicity with Riel will be released in the spring.

The Baltimore and Ohio road, which does not reach New York, paid \$5.80 each for seven hundred tickets of the Pennsylvania road to Baltimore, in order to commence a war of rates. Garrett's representative at Boston cut the price of Chicago tickets to \$13. The question is freely raised whether the Baltimore millionaire is not engineering a drop in Wall street for the exclusive benefit of his wallet and at the expense of his fellow-stockholders.

Convicts at Deer Island, in Boston harbor, saved the lives of three men found clinging to the rigging of a wrecked schooner, and the life-saving crew at Scituate rescued fourteen men from two vessels. Irwin Underhill was frozen to death near Elgin, Illinois, John Lang, at Burlington, Iowa, and a letter-carrier froze his feet and hands at Evansville, Indiana. The mercury Sunday stood at 15 to 24 degrees below throughout Illinois, and at 14 above at Savannah, Georgia.

Time has solved the mystery connected with the disappearance from Chicago last September of J. T. O'Rourke and Miss Mary Larned, who were by many believed to have been lost on Lake Michigan from a rowboat. It appears that they went directly to Detroit, where O'Rourke secured work as a porter in a dry-goods house, although he had a good law practice in St. Louis, and had abandoned a wife

and children at Kirkwood. It is said that the amour was broken up by an anonymous letter sent by O'Rourke to his wife. The parties involved have returned to their homes.

WASHINGTON.

Colonel John D. Peck, a special agent of the treasury department, reports that the government has been robbed of hundred of thousands of dollars at Chicago by the free importation of potato starch under the name of farina flour. His comments upon the management of the appraiser's office are said to be quite spirited.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

JAN. 6.—The silver question was raised in the senate on a discussion of the Beck resolution. Mr. Gray contended that persistence in compulsory coinage would bring the country to a silver standard. Mr. McPherson declared that in his opinion of the best advantage to the country the policy should be reached beyond which it would be dangerous to go, and produced advertisements by Jay Cooke that the bonds would be paid in gold. Bills were introduced in the house of representatives for the free coinage of the silver dollar, to limit it, and to suspend it, to let the market decide whether to enlarge the issue of silver; to retire the silver trade dollar; and to direct the calling in of \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, payment to be made in coin of standard value.

Mr. Hale raised a spirited discussion relative to the appointment of Postmasters in Maine through the influence of S. S. Brown. Mr. Hale read a letter of Mr. Brown in effect that the persons receiving appointments should pay for expenses incurred, and that he (Mr. Brown) had secured a large number of appointments to postoffices. Mr. Hale said the Republican party has always been perfect, but in twenty-four years he had never heard that public offices had been matters of public sale. He believed he spoke for the honest, conservative Democrats of Maine when he denounced the course of the Democratic Committee of Maine and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Vest characterized Mr. Hale's position as mere cant. His colleague (Mr. Cockrell) and himself had found unmistakable evidence of the use of money under Republican administrations in the attainment of public offices, and they could not countenance more abuse of any man that money had been used.

The debate was closed by the reference of the communication to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

JAN. 7.—There was more debate to-day on the Utah bill. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of an amendment providing that the postal route always been followed by the Mormon Church. He favored striking the church out of existence and cutting up the organization root and branch.

Mr. Call did not believe that Congress had the right to destroy the religious establishment of the Mormons. He was a proponent of polygamy, but he was not a Mormon. He favored the Utah bill, but he did not favor the Mormon Church. He favored striking the church out of existence and cutting up the organization root and branch.

Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR.

For the first time the column rules of the INDEPENDENT are turned in honor of its editor. For years he sat in its sanctum and dictated the thought which its columns expressed, and managed its affairs as it grew by degrees to its present proportions and influence. A feeling of sadness comes over us as we sit and write at the desk once occupied by him that is now dead, and we feel our unworthiness to speak in befitting terms of a man who stood so high in the estimation of all. It is seldom that any man enjoys the respect and esteem of an entire community in so great a degree as did Charles E. Taylor. For years he has gone in and out before the people of this community, always ready to lend a helping hand or speak an encouraging word, fearless to speak when wrong was to be attacked or right to be defended, and has left behind none to say a harmful word, but many to speak in praise of his good qualities.

The fraudulent Representatives from Hamilton county have been ousted from their seats and sent home. They were not permitted to remain long enough to assist in the attempt to defeat John Sherman.

Wonder how much it cost Sherman to keep the Republican members of the Legislature from voting for some one else.—Wayne County Democrat.

Not as much as it cost H. B. Payne and the coal-oil gang.

The blizzard that visited us during the past week has been one of the most severe and most extended for years. It reached from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from the Gulf of Mexico away up into British America. In the southern portion of the country the mercury ran lower than for many years.

SENATOR H. B. PAYNE says he does not feel like getting down to the level of Donovin to answer the specific charges that have been preferred against him. It matters very little what Donovin may be, but it would be a hard matter to convince the people of Ohio that he is not the peer of H. B. Payne. His standing would not have to be very high.

The evidence of a growing demand for a high license law is so strong that it will be impossible for our Legislature next winter to disregard it. The demand is not confined to this State, but it is heard in nearly every State, especially where prohibition is impossible and increased revenue desirable. The *Catholic Examiner*, of New York city, calls on temperance advocates to range themselves on the side of high license, as it will decrease the number of saloons, and with them drunkenness and crime. Other religious journals speak in the same manner, for, though the conductors of most of these journals are wedded to the idea of absolute prohibition, that end is certainly no farther off with the number of saloons diminished, and, while waiting for what they conceive to be the greater good, sensible prohibitionists will not reject a lesser one.

LAST Saturday Governor Hoadly stepped out and Governor Foraker stepped into the office of Governor of the State of Ohio. Governor Hoadly did as well, perhaps, as any one would be handicapped as he was by a legislature that smells so strongly of "coal-oil," that it would have been dangerous to have carried a match into its halls, and by a party whose sole object was spoils, and that did not hesitate to use the most unscrupulous methods in bringing about desired ends. Doubtless these things were distasteful to Governor Hoadly, but he will be compelled to suffer in reputation for being the figure-head of such a combination of men. His action in the case of the imprisoned negroes at Cincinnati, who were arrested to prevent them from exercising their right to vote, is, perhaps, the most deserving of censure of any of his actions, and indicate that his reform professions may not be sincere.

In an open letter to H. B. Payne, Colonel Donovin exposes very recklessly the methods by which Mr. Payne was elected to the United States Senate. He not only accuses

Payne's friends of bribery, but gives names and figures to substantiate his charge. We append the most interesting portion of his letter:

We will now go over the list of those who had been elected for Mr. Pendleton but who voted for Mr. Payne, and try and assign reasons for their perjury.

Of the Hamilton county Senatorial delegation, Judge Pruden voted for you for reasons connected with Hamilton county affairs. He is too pure a man to accept a bribe, and the gang knew it.

Colonel William L. O'Brien voted for you for the reason that he disliked Mr. Pendleton, and had disliked him for a number of years, to my certain knowledge.

Mr. Caldwell voted for you because he desired to defeat Mr. Pendleton. He is now Collector at Cincinnati, by your help.

Senators from other districts were influenced as follows:

A. C. Cable voted for you because your friends paid him \$5,000. This is the amount, by his own confession.

W. H. McLynan voted for you for \$2,500 and future prospects.

O. B. Ramey voted for you for \$3,000, in hand paid.

Simon Brenner voted for you for \$5,000. This is the amount, from his own confession.

Mr. Brenner was renominated last fall. His clique controlled the district convention. The Democracy would not submit to its action and threatened to defeat the whole county ticket. He was compelled to withdraw.

C. S. Welch is placed at \$2,000—a Senatorial investigating committee can develop the exact amount. He accumulated real estate in Athens during his first session.

Elmer White got more than any other man who voted for you; \$5,000 will not cover the sum paid him.

We now come to the House of Representatives. The first name on the list is that of L. A. Brunner. He is reported at \$1,500. I am sure the sum is too small. Brunner is not a cheap man. I feel sure that I can prove that he got at least \$2,000.

David Baker, of Darke, closed out at \$1,000. He could have gotten more, and it was a subject of great regret to him that he did not. He moaned and grieved and considered himself wronged.

Ym. Beatty, of Toledo, got into the fifteen hundred dollar boat and remained passive during the trip.

As to the Hamilton county delegation, with the exception of Thomas J. Cogan, I think they all got something. It is a cold day, indeed, when a Hamilton county delegation gets left when there is money floating around. I think they were afraid to approach Cogan with a proposition to bribe him lest they might feel the weight and sharpness of his knuckles.

Now comes W. W. Fierce, of Vinton. He was the loudest Pendleton man in the State. He was full ofunction and noise. Suddenly he lost his enthusiasm and became demure as a mouse. He commenced to pick flaws in his idol, and after a few tears he struck it one blow and shivered it. He then began to sing the praise of Henry B. Payne, and in caucus voted for him at the moderate consideration of \$1,800.

Poor old Dr. Hailbrook, of Wapakoneta, lagging superfluously on the stage, took his \$1,200 and declared that Mr. Payne was a very nice man—very nice.

Hunt, of Shelby, came to the city rampant for Pendleton. He would perform barikari on the men who were seeking to destroy his friends. The gang got hold of him. In less than half a day his valor oozed out of his finger ends. He quit visiting Pendleton headquarters, and in the caucus voted for Payne.

Mr. Casper Lowenstein, of Franklin, was well known as the "paralyzer." He suffered a stroke of his own thunder when he discovered that he had only received eighteen hundred dollars, while members who were not "paralyzers" had received much more. Silence reigned for five minutes. He fell into a chair; when he recovered consciousness he rose in a limp condition, and holding his head with his hands he exclaimed, "Mine Got, can dot be so?"

W. A. Shultz, of Fairfield, a lineal descendant of Governor Shultz, of Pennsylvania's early days, was satisfied with \$1,500.

Zeigler, of Crawford, would not listen to anything less than \$2,500, and he got it.

Attention, Floriculturists.—The *Ladies' Floral Cabinet* (\$1.25 per year, N. Y. City), completes its fourteenth year with the December number, which is unusually attractive both in illustration and in reading matter. "Santa Claus as a Florist" is represented on its first page, and F. Lance in the article following treats in a humorous yet forcible manner of the abuse of incorrectly naming plants offered for sale. "Rural Aesthetics" is the topic of a valuable paper setting forth the pleasures and profits to be found in rural pursuits when properly conducted. Considerable space is devoted to the chrysanthemum, but no more than its excellence deserves. Wm. Falconer gives cultural directions for growing the seedlings, and E. L. Taplin, in "The Mikado's Flower," describes some of the most attractive varieties shown at recent exhibitions. Mrs. Bisbee contributes a very amusing story entitled, "Reaping the Whirlwind," and the departments of domestic arts are filled with delightful suggestions for Christmas time.

The publishers announce as premiums for 1886, ten packets of choice flower seeds or a bulb of the *Tigridia grandiflora* or a bulb of the *Amorvylis rosea*, either of which go free to any subscriber requesting a premium.

We have arranged to give our readers the benefit of the *Floral Cabinet* and its premium flower seeds or bulbs at a combination rate quite favorable, viz., \$2.15 for our publication and the *Floral Cabinet* with choice of premiums. If any reader wishes to examine a copy and get details of premiums before subscribing, send 6 cents, mentioning this offer, to the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*, 22 Vessey street, New York.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best of food. Cabs, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

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A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranches and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1000 bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Tribune*, 29y

An Ordinance.

To establish the width and line of a part of South Erie street, from the northern boundary line of Wetmore street to a stone set in the centre line of Erie street, near the southern boundary line of Dietrich's addition.

SECTIONS 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, that the width and centre line of part of South Erie street, be established, as follows: Beginning at a stone which sets in the centre line of Erie street, where the northern boundary line of Wetmore street will meet said part of Erie street, at which place Erie street shall be 78 feet in width, and measures from said stone at a right angle from the centre line of Erie street east and west thereof 30 feet, thence in a straight line with the original centre line of Erie street 248 feet to a stone in the centre line of Erie street, at which point the street shall be 68 feet in width, and shall measure east and west, from the centre of said stone, 24 feet to the eastern and western boundary line of said Erie street; thence along the centre line of said street 222 8-12 feet, at an angle of fifty (50) minutes to the right, and from the original centre line of Erie street to another stone, at which the width of South Erie street is 64 feet, and shall measure from the centre of said stone 33 feet each way to the eastern and western boundary line of said South Erie street.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or part of ordinances conflicting with the foregoing section of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after passage and publication.

MASSILLON, Dec. 9, 1885.

PETER SAILER, President.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

I certify the foregoing ordinance was published in the Massillon Independent, January 8, 1886.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

20 11

An Ordinance.

Accepting a sub-division of part of Lot Number Forty-five (45) in the amicable partition of W. S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binny, deceased, situated in the Third (3) Ward of Massillon, to become a sub-division to the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the above named Lot No. 45 in said amicable partition of Wetmore, Fay & Binny, now property of Michael Ruch, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, according to a map hereby annexed and to become a sub-division to the City of Massillon, and to be known as Michael Ruch's sub-division.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force in and after its passage and publication.

Attest: PETER SAILER, President.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Kramer and Mary Kramer his wife, whose residences are to the plaintiff unknown, will take notice that Isaac B. Dangler, of the County of Stark, in the State of Ohio, do hereby defendants, setting forth that said Joseph Kramer and Mary Kramer his wife, did, on the 31st day of October, 1876, execute and deliver to said Isaac B. Dangler, a mortgage on a lot number 19, of Krael's second addition to the City of Massillon, in the County of Stark, to secure the payment of \$89, according to a certain note referred to in said mortgage, paying that said defendants may pay said sum with its interest at eight per cent. or, if they said premises may be sold to pay the same, and said Joseph Kramer and Mary Kramer, are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 15th day of January, 1886.

ISAAC B. Dangler.

By R. A. Pinn, His Atty. 24-71

Notice.

On the 7th day of December 1885, the Probate Court, of Stark county, Ohio, did order the estate of Charles Esenger, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore requested to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

WILLIAM DESHON, Administrator of Charles Esenger deceased. 26 6w.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Vost Brothers. All persons indebted to said assignee will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

J. R. WHITE, Assignee. Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1884.

Legal Notice.

Ahmyra Bells, Before Josiah Frantz, Plaintiff, vs. a Justice of the Peace. Franklin Mauk, in and for Perry town. Defendant. Ship, Stark Co., Ohio.

On the 21st day of December, 1885, the above Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of \$26.

ROBERT A. PINN, Attorney for Plaintiff. January 1st, 1886. 28-4w.

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents. PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents.

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from \$3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from \$1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

WATKINS BROS.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

GRAND OPENING OF MOORE'S
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE!

\$25,000 WORTH
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD, CONSISTING OF
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Coats, Vests and Pants, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

Also a Fine Line of Ladies' Wraps.

These Goods must be sold regardless of cost. A good opportunity for those that will be in time ere the stock is all disposed of.

Men's good, heavy overcoats,	\$1.98 and upward	Boys' woolen pants	40c and upward
Boys' good, heavy overcoats,	1.12 "	Children's knee pants	25c "
Men's good, heavy suits	3.00 "	Men's heavy leather mitts	15c "
all wool "	5.00 "	Men's undershirts and drawers	40c "
Boys' good, heavy suits	2.00 "	Men's white laundried shirts	25c "
Children's good, heavy suits	1.25 "	Men's colored shirts	50c "
Men's good, working pants	50c "	Men's and Boys' winter caps	25c "
Men's woolen pants	1.50 "		

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT

BAMMERLIN'S BLOCK,
35 South Erie Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

H. C. RITTER, Assignee.

N. B.—Special sale of Ladies' Wraps, Monday, January 18.

Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Gas is worth \$2.25 per thousand. This is a plumber's harvest time. The ice men have begun cutting ice. Sailer's cigar factory has been shut down for a week past.

A pair of twins, a boy and a girl, are stopping at the home of D. Woolen.

A revival meeting is in progress at the Methodist Church. A few converts have been secured.

The justly-renowned "Peak Sisters" (ten old maids from Alaska) will be a big treat. Don't fail to hear them.

Don't fail to hear the "Peaks," Friday evening, Jan. 22d, at the Episcopal Church parlors. Benefit of S. S. Library. Admission, 15 cents.

The second meeting of the Ex-Federal German Association, will be held Sunday, at Fetzner's Hall. The object of the meeting will be to perfect their organization and elect officers.

Next Saturday is pay day among the miners. It will be a busy day in Massillon. It is several months since the miners have been at work, and they have had little money to spend.

The local situation in the coal trade is quite good. The mines are doing a good business, and are opening new mines, while the miners are happy and content with the present price paid for mining.

The Massillon Glass Company is running full force. It has contracts on hand that will keep it running until some time in the summer. A larger line of work will be manufactured this year than usual.

Five new members have been received into the German Pioneer Association, of this city. The association will give a ball on the evening of January 21, that being the third anniversary of their organization.

The attempt to sell the Walhonding Rink on Saturday, was a failure. Not a bid was received. It will now be necessary to make another appraisal and try again. It is property that will be hard to sell.

The following officers and directors of the Union National Bank were elected Monday: President, J. E. McLoon; Vice President, E. Kachler; Cashier, J. H. Hunt; Directors, F. Loeffler, H. H. Everhard, C. L. McLain, J. R. Dunn.

The following officers were installed at Sippo Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., Monday evening, Jan. 11, by Henry A. Wise, D. D. G. M., of Canton: V. R. King, N. G.; A. J. Couch, V. G.; Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y; H. Huber, Per. Sec'y; H. F. Oehler, Treas.

At the Episcopal Mite Society, held at the residence of Mr. Frank Brown, last Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. James Peacock; Vice President, Mrs. Fred Poock; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Hardin.

Evidence is accumulating against Green for the attempted murder of D. J. Begges. In letters to his wife he has told where she would find money and other valuables hidden away. The officers have searched where he indicated and found \$17 in one place, and some money and a watch at another.

As was announced in the INDEPENDENT some time since, the next session of the Farmer's Institute will be held in Massillon, on January 25 and 26. State Master, J. A. Brigham, N. S. Townsend and T. B. Berry are announced to speak. The meeting will be one of great interest to the farmer's of Stark county.

The receiver and appraisers of the Orrville Farmers' Bank have filed a report. The assets amount to about \$16,000, on the face, but of which amount only about \$4,000 is considered good. The liabilities amount to about \$48,000, being nearly all money placed on deposit by patrons of the bursted bank.—Wayne Co. Democrat.

George Miller, who was arrested some time since for forgery, is now confined in the Canton jail. He was making arrangements to leave town when he was arrested at the instigation of Mr. Phillips who was his bondsman. He had sold his household goods and was taking his wife and children to her parents when he was arrested.

Gov. Hoadly granted a pardon to Jesse Forst, of this city, who was serving out a sentence of three years for grand larceny in the Ohio Penitentiary. Mr. Forst was pardoned at the request of Lieutenant Governor Warwick, Representatives Cole and McBride, and ten members of the jury that convicted him. He arrived home on Tuesday.

The Ridgway Burton Coal Company nearly completed their new shaft on S. A. Conrad's farm, north of town, and expect to begin taking out coal in the spring. The vein is above the average in thickness, and the quality of the coal is excellent. A shaft is also being sunk by the Howells Coal Company, near Justus, which they expect to begin operations soon.

A series of meetings is in progress at the Christian Church. The pastor is assisted by J. W. Lowe, of Shreve, O. Theme to-night, "The Road to Heaven." Saturday evening, "The Eleventh

Hour." Sunday morning, "Christ's Church." Sunday evening, "The Honor due Infidelity." The church extends a cordial invitation to all. Come and hear the gospel.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Massillon, O., held Tuesday, January 12, 1886, the following directors were elected: S. Hunt, C. Steese, D. Atwater, George Harsh and John Jacobs. Subsequently the directors met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. Hunt; Vice President, George Harsh; Cashier, Chas. Steese.

In contradiction of a report that the poisoning which occurred in the family of Mr. William Crooks last week was intentional, we publish the following card from Dr. S. P. Barnes:

This is to certify that the poisoning which occurred in the family of William Crooks was purely accidental, and not caused by "Rough on Rats."

S. P. BARNES, Attending physician.

Following is the list of the G. A. R. officers, installed last Friday night, for the ensuing year: K. A. Pinn, P. C.; V. R. King, S. V. C.; Lyman Wagner, J. V. C.; John Ellis, Adjutant; H. F. Oehler, Quartermaster; A. Perlee Pease, Surgeon; Perry Wiseman, Chaplain; C. Kosier, Officer of the Day; James Peacock, Officer of the Guard; E. D. Doozee, Sergeant Major; James Hackett, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The funeral services of Mr. Charles E. Taylor was held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. E. L. Kemp, of the Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Presbyterian Church, in conjunction with Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., and Sippo Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F. The Sons of Veterans also attended in a body to confer upon the remains the last honors due a soldier. They fired a salute at the close of the services. The remains were placed in the public vault where they will remain until the weather will permit of interment.

Owing to the short time in which we have to get out the INDEPENDENT this week, we have been compelled to omit the proceedings of the Council meeting, Wednesday evening. The most important action taken was the passing of a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to take steps toward securing the passage of an act authorizing the city of Massillon to transfer \$1,000 from the hospital fund to the police fund. This is rendered necessary by the fact that the last board failed to make provisions for the police force of the city, depending on the revenue which was expected to be derived from the Scott Law, to supply that deficiency.

Card of Thanks.

It is with a sense of my utter inability to give suitable utterance to my feelings that I undertake to express my gratitude to the large number of kind friends who assisted and sympathized with me in the lingering sickness and death of my beloved husband. There was nothing that kind friends could do that was not done. Their number is so large that special mention is an impossibility, but I want to speak especially of the members of the Orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, and of the Sons of Veterans, who exposed themselves to the severity of the weather to do honor to the dead. The attention shown me by both the Masons and Odd Fellows will insure the kindest recollection of these Orders on my part. Hoping that when called upon to endure affliction and death, you may be surrounded by kind friends as I have been. I am Yours Sincerely, Mrs. C. E. TAYLOR.

Personal and Society.

Miss Kate Hisey, of Columbiana, O., is the guest of her brother, J. W. Hisey.

Mrs. Richard Braken, of Carrollton, was the guest of Mrs. R. B. Crawford this week.

Mr. Frank Pierce, who has been spending the past six months in Michigan, has returned home.

Mrs. John Hammersmith and Miss Mary Collman, of Milan, visited friends in town last week.

Mrs. Samuel Sterling and daughter, of Carrollton, visited the family of Capt. R. B. Crawford, last Thursday.

Messrs. H. C. Brown, Henry Suhr and Thomas J. Failor, attended the public installation of officers at the Odd Fellow's lodge in Orrville, on Wednesday evening of last week.

Mrs. John Ellis and family, of Massillon, visited friends at this place last week. Mrs. Mary E. Lowe, of Massillon, spent a few days of last week visiting friends in this locality.—Without Enter price.

J. H. Hunf and E. Gleitsman attended the reunion of the Nineteenth O. V. I. at Minerva, on Friday last. There were about seventy-five members of the regiment present. A highly enjoyable time was had. Mr. Hunt was elected quartermaster for the ensuing year. The next reunion will be held in Massillon, and will be in the summer season.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

"Skipped by the Light of the Moon" was played to a discouragingly small house Tuesday evening. The few who were present enjoyed the very funny performance.

The Ellis Family gave a very interesting performance at People's Hall, last

Saturday evening. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was good.

Laugh and grow fat! The celebrated "Peak Sisters" will make you forget all your troubles if you will go to hear them Friday evening, Jan. 22d, in the lecture room of the P. E. Church. Benefit of the S. S. Library. Admission, 15 cents.

Obituary.

The evening of Saturday, January 9th, brought rest and peace to our friend, the editor of this paper. I call him *our friend*, for surely no man in our midst could claim a larger circle of sincere friends than he.

Charles E. Taylor was born April 19, 1847, at Hinsdale, Berkshire County, Mass., in which county his parents still reside.

With all the patriotism of youth he enlisted at the age of sixteen, in the 19th Connecticut Volunteers, during the late rebellion, and served until honorably discharged at its close. After traveling somewhat extensively through the West and Southwest, he settled in Massillon, and in 1868 entered the employ of Welker & Frost, editors of the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT. In 1876 he purchased the paper and became its sole editor and proprietor.

By close application to business and rigid industry he was enabled to build up the paper to its present position, as a successful and influential journal. Each year has seen some enlargement in the paper, or some radical improvement in the equipment and facilities of the large printing office connected therewith.

Mr. Taylor was naturally a strong Republican in politics, and as such, fearless and independent; untiring in his zeal, and faithful in his devotion to his principles; no task was too great, no duty too onerous for his unselfish patriotism.

The domestic life of our friend, was one of great happiness. In 1875 he was married to Miss Laura O. Bowen, who, with a lovely daughter, three years of age, survive him. The last few years of the life of our friend were full of constantly increasing pain and suffering, which only the devoted attention and care of his family circle could overcome.

Personally the character of our friend was above reproach. Of his quiet, modest nature and almost reticent disposition, perhaps few amongst his host of friends are better qualified to speak, and I am truly grateful for the privilege of.

He was a man with whom friendship was faithfulness; truth the essence of all power, and love the all glorious attribute of God and the one link of brotherhood in man. He was unsparing in his hatred of cant and hypocrisy, and praise of all things true, sincere and patriotic. In deed, faithfulness, purity and devotion to duty were the strongly marked elements in his character.

Witnessing for many years his constant daily struggle against disease and pain, I could not but feel that his endurance and courage were inspired by some noble and powerful influence.

While yet a young man Mr. Taylor became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and after successively filled all the offices in Sippo Lodge. He became the first commander of the Uniform Degree at tached to that lodge. He was also a member of Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M., and as a member of both fraternities was ever a faithful brother. No man ever valued more highly the friendship and love of his brethren, and such was the theme of much of his conversation and prayer during his last days upon earth. Of these last months of suffering how shall I speak? Sustained by his remarkable hope and fortitude, he bore intense pain without a complaint, never giving up the struggle, but looking forward to returning health with the coming of the spring time. Some weeks since with a temporary return of physical strength, our brother in the quiet hours of night, told his faithful wife of the peace and hope he had found in accepting the Savior and his love. The following day at his request, he was baptized into the Episcopal Church, the church of his boyhood. His new found grace enabled him to bear bravely the sad blow, when, in answer to his anxious questioning, his physician told him all hope of recovery was gone.

From that time until the end he calmly awaited the summons, his clear, alert mind interested in trying to lighten the sorrow of his ministering friends, his one grief that he had not given all of his life to the Master's active work; his one wish that he might yet have strength to tell all his brethren of his faith in the Savior; his one longing to leave none but friends upon earth, and to enter upon the joy of heaven. After a day of comparative freedom from suffering; after pleasant conversation with his minister and other friends, with a smile he closed his eyes and "fell asleep." D.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Divine Providence to summon Brother Charles E. Taylor from the lodge below, to enter upon the untied scenes of the celestial lodge above; and

WHEREAS, By the death of our lamented brother the craft have to mourn the loss of a highly honorable and respected member; a wife, a faithful and devoted husband; and his child, an affectionate father; therefore Resolved, That in the death of Brother Charles E. Taylor this lodge recognize the loss of an estimable citizen and an upright Mason.

Resolved, That to the widow and the

orphan of our deceased brother, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies; and while we recognize the utter inability of human sympathy to heal their bleeding hearts, we would fain point them to Him to whom "The widow's prayers and orphan's tears plead not in vain." Resolved, That the lodge room be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that they be published in the city papers.

S. C. BOWMAN, ISAAC ULMAN, F. W. WARTHORST, Committee.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Sippo Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Sippo Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., held January 11th, 1886.

WHEREAS, By the will of our Creator, our beloved brother Chas. E. Taylor has been removed from our midst after a lingering illness; and

WHEREAS, We, his brethren, are desirous of expressing our esteem and sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Taylor, our order has lost a faithful member, a zealous worker and an ardent believer in Odd Fellowship.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That in respect for our departed brother, our lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge, and that copies be engrossed and sent the family of the deceased and his aged parents.

CHAS. HIGGINBOTHAM, J. W. HENRY, R. F. KLINE, Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

WILLARD-LASH—Married at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. F. Booth, Mr. Milton H. Willard to Miss Carrie A. Lash, daughter of Commissioner Lash of Tuscarawas county.

MILLER-HARTZELL.

On Thursday evening of last week, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, a few miles from town, Mr. Frank Miller was married to Miss Lettie Hartzell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hartzell. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. Wilson, of the M. E. Church of this place. A large number of presents were received, and everything passed off in the pleasantest manner possible. The young couple started for a short trip east, but were compelled to return on account of the severe storm which raged.

SNYDER-SMITH.

On last Thursday evening Mr. David Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Ella Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, of Tremont street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. W. Shettler in the presence of about fifty guests, and was very impressive, the marriage service being prefaced by a few well chosen remarks on the importance of the step about to be taken. After the ceremony a bounteous repast was served. The list of presents was large, and the gifts very appropriate. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder start in life with the best wishes of their many friends.

Don't Eat in a Hurry.

A health journal says that people ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. This is well if there is enough dinner to hold out so long. The penalty for hurrying meals, as most people do, is a grievous attack of dyspepsia. In such a case you will have to resort to Brown's Iron Bitters for cure, as did Mr. J. R. Pinkston, Shorter's Depot, Ala., who writes, "I found relief in Brown's Iron Bitters after years of suffering from dyspepsia."

A larger, better and handsomer line of jewelry than we ever had before. Every article a bargain at the 5 and 10c. Store.

"When I want a good comfortable smoke, I always buy Blumenschein's Pride of the East." Price 5 cents.

CHIONANTHUS COMPOUND

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Eruptions of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

A Hen Convention.

Mr. J. M. McCann, of Bridgeport, W. Va., a contributor to poultry journals of the United States and Canada, and a large chicken raiser, says from experience that if St. Jacobs Oil is mixed with dough and fed to poultry suffering from chicken cholera, all that are able to swallow will be restored to health, and if saturated pills are forced down the throats of those that cannot swallow they will flap their wings and crow in your face.

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

A other's Fars.

E. W. C.—We know that many children have died from the use of cough mixtures containing morphia or opium. But the new remedy—Red Star Cough Cure—is entirely vegetable and harmless, and eminent physicians testify as to its curative powers.

SKINNER BROTHERS Booksellers and Stationers.

We will be pleased to order renewals and take subscriptions for any publication in the world, including local newspapers. Persons placing their whole list in our hands will receive very favorable terms and can always save the expense of sending money, trouble of correspondence and postage.

40 E. Main St., - - Massillon Ohio

An Elegant Present for Boys.

The Daisy Hoop Gun to play the game of "Ringolette," or the WILLIAM TELL BOW GUN. Either of these guns will be given with every purchase of Boys' Clothing to the amount of \$4 or more. Besides this

Prices have been Greatly Reduced

In every department of our store. We will sell you

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Neck Wear, Gloves, Etc.,

cheaper now than you have ever been able to buy them before. The season is getting late for us, and we have a large stock of goods to dispose of, hence the extraordinary inducements. If you wish a Holiday Present for your father, your husband, your brother, your son, or your friend, we have many elegant and useful articles to show you. Time nor space will not permit us to enumerate everything, but call on us and you will be convinced that you can buy a Suit or Overcoat at a low price and almost no price at

WHITMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 11 W. MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE, OHIO. One of the new colleges of this country, offers to both sexes, at surprisingly small expense, unsurpassed advantages for a full College Course or for Special Studies. Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Commercial and Art Departments. First-class Conservatory of Music. Elegant home for ladies with teachers. Necessary expenses for a term only \$50 or less. Winter term begins Jan. 6th. Catalogue free. C. H. PATNE, Pres.

STEUBENVILLE, O., FEMALE SEMINARY Reopens Sept. 16th. Re-built in part; re-organized, thoroughly equipped in all Departments. Bes. privileges at moderate cost. Send for catalogue. REV. J. W. WIGHTMAN, Principa

Cabinet Work.

AMOS GIROD, for a number of years past an employee of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, now conducting

Bank and Store Counters.

Saloon and Bar Fixtures,

—AND—

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries,

Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

Yours truly, Amos Girod.

June 12-14

R. KIRKPATRICK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.

25-3m

WEST SIDE COAL YARD.

From and after this date any different kinds of Coal will be delivered at the following prices:

Pure Massillon Lump \$2.50
Brush Hill Lump 2.50
Wheeling Creek Lump 2.50
Massillon & Canal Lump 2.20
Massillon Nut 2.
Leave orders at E. Hering's West Side Grocery, J. J. Bernard's Cigar Store, Opera Block, and at Kitchen Mill. Respy J. L. GREEN.

16-1m Telephone No. 81.

WANTED—A good road horse and buggy, by Dr. H. Hallock, office over Park drug store. 291f

For Rent.

Two of the most desirable dwelling houses in the city located on West Tremont street. One containing six and the other seven rooms. All accommodations. Call on R. A. PUNN, Hammerlin's Block for particulars.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St. - - MASSILLON.

For Rent.

Two of the most desirable dwelling houses in the city located on West Tremont street. One containing six and the other seven rooms. All accommodations. Call on R. A. PUNN, Hammerlin's Block for particulars.

A PASSIVE CRIME.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE MOMENT APPROACHES.

From its site upon the high rocks that overhang the sea, Penruddock Castle, in all its Gothic and somewhat savage grandeur, frowns down upon the vale beneath; upon plain and upland, park and winding stream, and the pretty cottage far below, that lies half hidden by the spreading foliage.

Although belonging to sunny June, the day is dark and lowering.

The ocean, with a sudden roar, is rushing inland to break out with furious surges upon the long, low beach.

The air is overcast; the faintest gleam of sunshine comes to lighten the gloom, or throws some brightness on the scene, so replete with heaviness and a vague melancholy.

"And such a winter wears the face of Heaven," that all the happy birds lie cowering out of sight.

Upon the castle walls the flag waves fretfully in the breeze. A sense of desolation and of coming evil is over all the place. The servants go softly to and fro, as though waiting solemnly for death's messenger, who comes with hurried feet. The moaning winds and drifting clouds murmur of misery, and plainly tell of dawning grief.

Beneath, in the valley, upon the grass-plot that belongs to the cottage, a man is walking slowly up and down with lowered head, and a heart filled with envy and vain longing. His face, though handsome and suggestive of good breeding, is dark, stern, and impenetrable. His arms are crossed behind his back. Just now an expression, almost evil, mars the beauty of his features. His thoughts, busy with the past and the present, are full of discontent.

Sometimes, as though unconsciously, he lifts his eyes to gaze upon the crimson flag floating so high above him, marking the spot where his sister-in-law, the Lady of Penruddock, lies at the point of death, very certainly to follow her husband into the land of shadows.

Within twelve months they will both lie buried, and all this goodly heritage, these swelling fields and softly undulating plains, will pass into the hands of a child, a feeble girl—a creature scarce fit to combat with the winds that blow; whilst his boy, his treasure beyond all price, must through all his life toil for daily bread.

At this moment a merry laugh rings out upon the air, and from the house, with fair hair flying, a lovely boy of seven runs eagerly and joyously, with arms extended, to the man so deep in envious thought.

As the sound of childish gayer smiles upon his ear, his whole expression changes, and he lifts his head, and gladly welcomes the child with word and gesture, as he flings himself, breathless, upon the man's breast.

The boy clings to him, murmuring a joyful story of his escape from nurse and tutor without fear of reproof, and with no dread of the dark features and gleaming eyes above him, that betray some sense of cruelty.

Perhaps his little son is the one thing in all the world that does not shrink from the glare of Penruddock, and is, therefore, doubly dear to him on that account.

He holds him now closely clasped against his heart, as though the contact were sweet to him, and whispers in his ear words of fond endearment that are almost womanish in their tenderness.

Yet even as he holds the youngster in his arms dark thoughts come again, and take fast hold of him.

But for the puny baby in the castle above, all these lads around him might be the boy's, and wealth and position be assured to him.

That thought it is which is now torturing, and which has long driven from his heart every feeling save only one that should inspire a human being.

He loves his little son; for him it is that this man is ambitious, and would enrich even by a crime.

The daughter of Alice Penruddock (once so vainly loved, now so long distressed) will soon be in possession of all, whilst his little son, his pretty Dick, must forever remain portionless. It is this thought that constantly tortures, that poisons and lays waste his every hour.

The boy has darted off again chasing from flower to flower a showy butterfly; and once more Penruddock looks up sharply to where the crimson flag should be, but it is no longer there; and almost it seems as though a faint ray comes to him upon the rising wind.

He shivers, and then a great shame upon his superstitious fears, and tells himself it is but the shriek of the sea-gulls flying inwards from the storm.

The click of a latch makes him turn his head. The garden-gate is thrown wide, and a tall woman of servant's rank, but finely formed, and of the gypsy type, comes hurriedly up to him.

Her eyes are peculiarly large and dark, and there is a determination, a coldness, about her lower jaw somewhat remarkable. Perhaps the touch of woman's blood is rather more discernible in carriage and complexion than in eyes and hair, though both are dark as midnight.

Penruddock gives a little pale as she approaches, and acknowledges her presence, not with speech, but by a slight gesture of the hand.

The woman takes no notice of his greeting, but, drawing herself up to her full height, for several moments gazes at him thoughtfully.

"Well?" he asks, at length, as though unable longer to endure her scrutiny.

"My lady is dead!" says the woman, slowly, rather than curtly, and with a difficulty which is very apparent to him.

Penruddock starts, and moves back a step or two. However prepared we may be for such news, the plain telling of it must occasion a shock.

"Ay," says the woman, quietly.

"Dead!" says Penruddock, in a low tone. "So soon—so very suddenly?"

"Yes, it is always so," returns she, moodily gazing at the ward; "the young and the gay go soonest. She is clay now, though a week ago she could chatter with the best; nay, so lately as an hour ago she called me by my name, and held my hand—so. I can feel the pressure still. But it is all over; she is still and cold now, poor soul! And it may be happier, for her heart was broken."

"How dreadful it all is—how depressing! I feel it as though—"

"No more, Penruddock," says the woman, suddenly, raising her head, and flinging up her hand with an uncontrollable and almost haughty gesture. So standing, she is quite beautiful; and though wearing the garb, loses all the aspect of the mental. "Hypocritism is a vile sin; and why try to deceive me? There was no love lost between you, even at the last, the very last, when life was nearly over, she—"

There is a pause, and Penruddock, in an agitated voice, says, with some excitement, "Go on! Do not hesitate—tell me the worst. Either! At the last she spoke of me! What was it? Did she—"

she forgive?" "Never!" says the woman, firmly. "No, not even then. You know how she disliked the master's will, and your being left sole guardian of the child in the event of her death. / say nothing." "Slowly, and with averted looks," the dislike may have been—nay, must— "have been unexpressed, but still it was there; and at the last she bled to it. As I knelt beside her she laid her hand on mine, and whispered a few words. They were not many, but they were of you and the child. If you command that I should speak those words, of course I must; but better not hear them, sir—"

"Speak, woman!" replies he, roughly. "What could she say of me in death that would be harder than that which she said in life?"

"Nay, then, if you will hear, of course you must," returns she; yet she pauses as though somewhat reluctant to proceed. "It always seemed to her a strange thing that Miss Penruddock (the little one) should by the will be compelled to live here in this small spot until her eighteenth birthday, when in reality she is mistress of it, and all the lands around, and the great castle up yonder."

"Tell me what she said of me as she died," says Penruddock, impatiently.

"She mentioned no names, but, bending toward me, said, with her poor eyes wild and frightened, as it were, 'Now that I am torn, and forever, alas! from my sweet lamb, she must walk beside the wolf!'"

"Ah!" says Penruddock, drawing his breath quickly, and coloring darkly; "is that the truth, or is it only that which you have yourself invented?"

"It is true. You would have me speak. But" lowering her head—"it may have been but ravings. When death is near, how few know light from darkness!"

"What more did she say?" demanded he, as though deaf to her last remark.

"She made me swear that I would never forsake the little one; that as I had been its nurse for three long years, so I would still cherish and keep a watchful eye upon her. I swore it."

"Ah!" says Penruddock, raising his eyes to the dull sky above her, as though in memory of her "oath in heaven;" "and I shall never break that promise, come what will, and cost me what it may to keep it."

She pauses then, and looks keenly at Penruddock, who meets her gaze as firmly as though his heart was frank and true, his mind without a single thought of evil.

"When will it please you, sir, that I shall bring the child down?" she asks, presently, in a subdued tone. "This evening? Already she pines for her dead mother, poor bairn; but if with Master Dick, I think the feeling of loneliness might be lightened, and, no doubt, in a very little time would cease to exist altogether."

"Very well. Let her be sent this evening," says Penruddock, slowly, unwillingly, as it seems to the ear of his attentive listener.

"Perhaps I hurry you?" she says with a certain new-born nervousness in her manner. "It is too hasty an arrival. There will be our sleeping-room to arrange, and the preparations for it."

"There need be no trouble," says Penruddock, slowly. "There is nothing to arrange. My niece can sleep in the nursery with Wilkins."

"Miss Penruddock always sleeps with me in my room," says the woman, growing bolder in her eyes. "Wilkins is nothing to her: I am all the world to her."

"For the future many things will be changed," says Penruddock, speaking coldly and with singular precision. "It is better you should understand at once that your services in this family will no longer be required. My son's nurse will be sufficient for both children."

The woman's face alters as he speaks until it is almost unrecognizable.

A gray, leaden pallor discolors her lips; her eyes grow strangely dark.

By a supreme effort, she so far controls herself as to speak with some appearance of calmness.

"You would separate me from the child?" she says, in a low, quivering tone.

Her hands are clasped behind her back, well out of sight, lest he should see how the fingers, closing on each other, leave white marks upon the knuckles.

"Yes; it will be better so. I shall keep no one near my niece who may prejudice her against her uncle," replies he, with a slight sneer; "her guardian too, according to her father's wish."

She makes a quick gesture, as though she would dispute the insinuation; but he prevents her.

"It is useless arguing," he says. "Your manner betrays you. It is distrustful, and touches on insolence. From your mistress you have, I know but too well, imbibed a hatred of me strong as it is unjust."

The woman, pale now as death, makes a step forward.

"I was her nurse," she says desperately. "She is like my own—nay, more to me than the one I lost. All through her young life I have borne with her, cared for her, loved her. She is part of myself. At this season," crossing her hands passionately upon her breast—"she was fed. She is all on earth I care for—my last tie. And will you now compel me to part with her? Penruddock, have pity!"

"I have spoken," returns he unmoved. "And tragic scenes have no charm for me. I shall give you a character, and any wages that are due you can have whenever it may suit you to come for them."

"Then it is all over," murmurs she, faintly, pressing her hand to her heart and turning away.

But when she has gone a yard or two, she comes back again, and confronts him with a look upon her handsome face ill to meet.

She is very white, and her large, unearthly eyes burn with a revengeful fire. "I had forgotten," she says, slowly. "My lady sent you one more message. Tell him, she said, 'that surely he shall be dealt with as he deals with mine!'"

So saying, she moves away into the leafy recesses of the wood, and is presently lost to sight.

CHAPTER II.

THE GUARDIAN.

July is come. The hot sun is pouring down its scorching rays on tree and drooping flower, on waving meadow, and the cool and smiling river, with its "water, clear as berry or crystal," that, flowing through the cottage garden, rushes onward to the limitless ocean.

Among the great roses, heavy with scent and bloom, the children are playing merrily, chasing each other in and out, and lither and thither, through clumps of rows of gaudy-colored beds.

Hilda Penruddock, the little heiress, with her yellow locks ad fast pleasing countenance, fair as an angel's, and eyes "colored with the heavens' own blue," is tearing madly over walks and closely-shaven grass, looking like some white-blossomed of the spring.

Her cousin, tall and slender for his age, and handsome as an Indian cherub in spite of his golden-brown hair, is swinging himself on a willow branch, his legs outstretched, his arms raised, and his head thrown back, as he sings a merry lay to the summer air.

"Ah, take care, Hilda!" calls the boy, as his cousin runs dangerously close to the deep shelving bank that overhangs the river. "Do not lean over. You know how strictly nurse has forbidden it."

"The river is shining—shining!" cries she. "See the little stars that dance on the top of it, and the pretty white-lilies! I wish I had a lily!"

"Come away," returns he, coaxingly, "and I will get you prettier lilies from the lake outside by and by. Come, let us finish our game. Now, I am the robber chief, and you are my prisoner, and this is my castle."

Penruddock, sitting in the oriel window of the library that looks out upon the garden, watches the children at their play with moody brow and lips compressed.

Upon Hilda more especially his gaze is fixed: What a frail life—a mere breath, as it were—to stand between him and (what is far more to him) the boy's advancement!

That this baby should inherit what, but for her unwelcome birth, would by law have been his, embitters and makes wretched every moment of his life.

What a little, fragile thing she looks, diffident about in the sunshine, in spite of her merry laugh and joyous disposition—a thread that might be easily snapped!

Yet how slow is the great King of Terrors in claiming those whom we would wish away—how swift to clutch at those we would give our heart's blood to retain!

At this moment he sees the children leaning over the bank, perpendicular and utterly unprotected, at the base of which the water runs so rapidly.

The boy's warning to stand back comes to him upon the air.

What if the child, stooping too far, should overbalance herself and sink into the foaming depths beneath—swollen with last night's rain and be carried onward to the cruel ocean? Whose fault would it be? Who would be to blame? Such accidents happen very frequently.

Idly the awful thought presents itself, bearing with it a fascination hard to combat. Heart and brain it fills, to the exclusion of all other thoughts.

Meantime, Hilda has stopped short, and in her shrill, sweet treble has ordered Dick to go in-doors and bring her out the dolly that shall represent another unhappy captive to his powerful and daring arm.

Dick engrossed in the reality of his game, departs for the fresh prey, nothing loath, leaving her alone in the quiet garden, with no eye upon her save his who watches with disfavor her every movement.

At first, when left alone, she stands, her little finger in her mouth, as though uncertain what next to do. Then a butterfly, blue as the skies above her, crossing her path, she gives chase, and runs until it is beyond her reach, and she herself is once more close to the fatal bank before described.

She is singing softly a little gay song all about that silly Bo-peep of ancient memory, and the song is borne inwards, even to the ears of Penruddock, as he sits behind the curtains, cold and motionless, waiting for he hardly knows what.

Whatever fiendish thought has taken possession of him, he is, as yet, scarcely aware of it, but, barred with white lips and distended eyes, that follow eagerly and glaringly each footstep of the child outside.

Hilda, with all the youthful longing for forbidden fruit, gazes eagerly down upon the water-lilies that are rocking to and fro on the disturbed breast of the agitated river.

Stooping over she examines them minutely, longingly, her eyes intense, a faint smile of pleasure on her lips.

Presently, kneeling down, she suspends half her small body over the sloping bank, as though to gain a nearer knowledge of the coveted flowers.

Penruddock, shrinking back, with one hand grasps the curtains and trembles violently, whilst great drops of dew lie thick upon his forehead, that already in anticipation seemed red with the cursed brand of Cain.

Eagerly he gazes on the little one. She is barely balanced; the slightest touch, the faintest motion, may send her over into the river.

Prompted, it may be, by his good angel, he makes a step forward, as though to stay the catastrophe so imminent. Then he suddenly stops.

A wretched memory that but belongs to his vile desire comes to him, and crushes all good within him.

Has he not somewhere heard that to speak, or call, or cry aloud to a child when in a dangerous position is but a swift and sure means to cause its sudden destruction? Therefore will he not speak.

And, as though virtuous feeling alone prompts him, he holds his peace, and tries to believe that his non-interference may yet save the child.

Yet, in reality, and he knows it well, he does not so believe. No, he can not so deceive himself.

The little heiress creeps still nearer to the brink, always with her soft and tender song upon her lips.

She sways suddenly, seeks to recover herself, and then the poor baby—filled with her childish longing for the unattainable, and with all her little soul rapt in admiration of the fatal lilies—falls forward.

For a moment she clings convulsively to the slippery bank, then, with a sharp and bitter scream, rolls downward, and is instantly snatched to the bosom of the greedy river as it rushes onward to the sea.

The whole awful tragedy has occupied scarcely more than one short minute.

Penruddock, rousing himself when it is too late, springs through the window, out into the garden, past the roses—that still smile and tremble coquettishly beneath the touch of the fleckle breeze, as though the horrible thing had just been done—and gains the fatal spot.

Gazing with wild and too late remorse into the river, he fails to see a sign of white frock, or whiter limbs, or small feet, pale with terror.

The river has caught the little body, and hurried it along, past the curve of the rock, through the narrow, perhaps already so deadly swift it is—out into the open sea. No tiny struggling mass, still instinct with life, can be seen—nothing but the turbid waters.

Penruddock, with a groan, sinks upon his knees, and, falling on each second lower, soon lies prone, an inert and unconscious heap, upon the grass.

How long he remains there, prostrate, and mercifully lost to time, he never knows, but a voice, sweet and loving, rouses him to life again.

"What is it, papa?" says Dick, bending over him. "Are you ill? You will catch cold, so get up. Nurse is always saying that Hilda and I are sure to catch sore throats if we lie on the grass."

As the little one's name passes the boy's lips, Penruddock starts and

boys' lips, Penruddock starts and shivers, and after a few seconds, by a supreme effort, raises himself to his feet.

Never shall the boy know how evil has been this deed he has committed. He moves very feebly indeed toward the house; but Dick follows him.

"Where is Hilda?" he asks, standing on tiptoe, to bring his face nearer to his father's. "I can't find her anywhere, and I left her just here. She is a little imp, and is always hiding from me; but she will come back when I want her. Hilda," raising his voice to a shout, "I shall pick the eyes out of Miss Maud" (the doll) "if you don't come soon. One would think she was dead. She is so silent. Why, papa, how pale you are! and how ill you look! Has any one been vexing you?"

"No," says Penruddock, harshly, and pushing the boy for the first time, roughly from him, goes indoors.

Many years afterward, Dick Penruddock remembers how that day his father, for the only time in all his life, treated him harshly and without the accustomed tenderness.

[To be continued.]

MISSING LINKS.

A Philadelphia oysterman says that the bivalves should be thoroughly washed before being eaten.

A writer in the New York Sun wants to know what became of the saddles used by the cavalry during the war.

An English philosopher contends that a thoroughbred fox terrier has the intellectual development of a child two years old.

Mr. Spurgeon, the preacher who long ago gave over the world and the devil, has now played quits with the flesh also. He has become a vegetarian.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in Hampshire County, West Virginia, and quite a number of people are flocking to the "digging."

A Boston physician gives the name of tennis elbow to a painful ailment contracted by persons who devote themselves too persistently to the game.

The Sabbath is held in such great respect at Thurso, Scotland, that the cemetery is not allowed to be opened on that day. Even burial is considered a desecration.

A man of average intelligence possessed of great patience will accomplish more in a given direction than one of great ability without it.—The Educational Weekly.

In London household wages by the year average: Plain cooks, \$97.33; housekeepers, \$146; waitresses and nursemaids, \$82.73; barmaids, \$97.33; butlers, \$195; coachmen, \$170.32.

England's business depression is very great; 700,000 spindles are idle in Lancashire, 40,000 looms are idle, and 16,000 operatives earn nothing. The situation in many other places is almost as bad.

Railway men are beginning to condemn the locomotive headlight, which, by the way, is not in use in Europe. They say that it is of little or no utility, and its powerful illumination tends to render indistinct the colors of signal lights on the track ahead.

The Belgians lead the way in the matter of humanity to convicts. Eugene T'Kint, the hero of the great Bank of Belgium robberies, has been authorized to let his hair and beard grow as a preparation for resuming his position in extramarital society three months hence.

The big bridge between New York and Brooklyn is becoming very popular. From 60,000 to 65,000 cross every day in the cars, while about 11,000 walk over. The walk of a mile in the clear atmosphere so far above the surface of the river is considered promotive of health.

The rocky island of St. Kilda, off the western coast of Scotland, has no regular means of communication with the mainland. Correspondence is attached to a rudely-rigged plank and trusted to the fortune of the wind and waves. A recently found bottle contained information of impending famine.

The Naitok and Copper rivers in Alaska were recently explored for the first time by white men. They vary from a mile to five miles in width. Near the banks in various places are active volcanoes raging and fuming and sputtering. Canyons abound whose rocky sides are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high.

Auburn, Me., has a little boy named Norris Eveleth who can boast of eleven grandfathers and grandmothers. It comes about in this way: He has two grandfathers and two grandmothers, two great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers, two step-great-grandfathers, and one step-great-grandmother.

An English physician furnishes these cheerful statistics: Select 100,000 healthy boys in the public schools of our country. Let each be 10 years old. At 23, 10,000 will be dead; at 50, 30,000; at 65, 60,000; at 75, 60,000; at 85, 90,000; at 93, 99,999; at 95, 99,999 only 10 alive; and in 100 years, 99,999 will be dead.

John T. Kipens, minister of finance in the kingdom of Hawaii, now in this country, is about 45 years of age and is a very intelligent-looking man. His skin is a light brown and his features are of the American cast. He is very fleshy and he weighs over two hundred pounds. He is the only native Kanuck in the cabinet.

Among the rare coins and medals recently sold by G. M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, was one of special note, it being a shield of arms, the gift of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia. On the reverse side is a long cabin in flames, soldiers and a dead Indian in the foreground, with the inscription, "Kittanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, Sept. 8, 1756." The medal was valued at \$1,000.

A writer on palmistry says the hands of different nationalities differ. The German hand is thick, short-fingered, short-nailed, with a wide palm. The Spanish hand is noted the world over for its tapering fingers and rare flexibility. The French and Italian hand is long and capable of close pressure, but the English and American hand is the best-knit, firm-set hand, blended with all the variations of typical beauty known.

M. Lecaussour estimates that at the commencement of the eighteenth century there were 9,500,000 Europeans who lived in various lands outside of Europe. Including these people the whole population of Europe was 185,500,000. At

present there are 82,000,000 living in other countries, but the population of Europe continues to increase rapidly and is now 335,000,000—nearly double what it was in 1700—while the emigration is now nine times as large as it was at that time.

From Greenland comes the story that little hamlets occupied by the descendants of the Norsemen who emigrated thither hundreds of years ago are in existence, and that they contain a happy and contented population, uninfluenced by the events passing in the outside world, and untroubled by politics or base ball.

Centuries ago the coast of Greenland was the Danish fishing ground, and the country, which then boasted a less rigorous climate than that with which it is credited now, was not deemed unfit for settlement. It is something to know that other than Esquimaux humanity is vegetating there.

An old theatrical manager says that the memory is taxed more by a pantomimic role than by an oral one, and he instances Marie Zoe, who for years was the leading French Spy of the American stage. The performance as the dumb girl was always a hard strain on her.

The pantomime, with its requisite nicety of movement and expression, was more exhaustive to her brain than the heroines of Shakespeare to a tragedienne. She was compelled a few years ago to retire because her mind was affected, and now she has been taken to an insane asylum. Her shattered intellect knows nothing but the French Spy, and she is almost constantly going through with its scenes. The combat with the Arab is fought over and over, without weapon or antagonist, but with a zest and vim of pantomime that startles her attendants.

Once a shepherd, caught out upon the hills by night, built a fire under the lee of a pile of stones that he had tossed together. The heat split some of the stones, and in the morning the man saw within one of the cracks a piece of shining silver ore. That happened in Peru, and thus were discovered the mines of the Cerro de Pasco, which have yielded \$400,000,000. Henry Meiggs had his eye on these mines, and he made a contract with the Peruvian Government to build a railroad 125 miles long from the seaport of Callao to the mines. He was to receive \$27,000,000, but his death cut short the enterprise. Nevertheless, the heavy part of the work was done by him, and now an American syndicate, of which Mayor Grace, of New York, is at the head, has been formed to finish the railroad and to work the mines. Michael Grace, who recently went to Lima, has obtained the necessary concession from the Peruvian Government. Though the mines have been worked since the days of the shepherd, it is thought that the veins of silver have barely been scratched, and that scientific mining with modern machinery will bring forth great quantities of the precious metal.

The Eider-Duck.

But this quiet only lasts for a few weeks, when the noisy, swarming hosts come to the islands. They are the birds, which come up from the sea to the land. It is a deeply poetic trait in the lives of these creatures that only two causes determine them to seek terra firma—the power of love and the approach of death.

The sea-bird, weather-proof, lives on the sea. He hunts his food by diving, swimming over the billows, and sleeps and dreams with his head hidden under his wings. But there comes a time when the earlier sunbeams kiss the northern islander; then he is mightily moved in his soul, and hastens to the coast to celebrate there his annual wedding. And, when he is that death is near, he swims with his feeble limbs back to the place of his birth, there to close his life. It is the same feeling that inspires in aged men that ardent desire to return to their old home to die and be buried there. To the naturalist who goes to the north to study the ways of the birds this trait in their character is of peculiar interest. Of one of the tribes of these colonists of the northern bird-mountain I must make particular mention. It is the eider-duck, the producer of down.

It belongs to the family of ducks, and forms, so far as bodily stature is concerned, one of the

Wholesale Cheek Painting.

Eleven young women stood in a row behind the scenes on the stage devoted to a well-known burlesque entertainment. The eleven were a chorus. Their features averaged pretty. The eleven were not employed on account of talent, for they were little more than figurines, and so the manager had easily insisted that they should be young and comely. When I saw them they had just emerged from their dressing-room, and were within ten minutes to appear before an audience. They looked well, except that their countenances were ghastly white.

"What on earth's the matter with them?" I asked. "Stage fright?" "Not much," was the reply. "You couldn't scare them with an audience of Booths and Irvings. They've not had their bloom put on yet. Here is their painter watch him."

The girls ranged themselves, facing a strong light. A man with a palette and several brushes went up to the one at the end of the line. She stopped her tongue, shut her saucy mouth and held her face expressionlessly still. The artist dabbed a brush in the smutch of black paint on the palette and deftly shaped her eyebrows and rimmed her eyelids. Then he took up a brushful of red, spotted her cheeks and covered her lips. Stepping back a pace, he gazed critically at his job. The girl grinned so suddenly and mechanically that I got the impression that she had gone daff, but that was quite in the way of professional duty, and was intended to show how she would look when she smiled at the audience, so that he could see how to outline the red of her lips. This he did with a few rapid strokes. Finally he rubbed the color on her cheeks until it blended satisfactorily with the white groundwork, gave her a critical examination from a dozen feet, and she was ready for exhibition. She thereupon dropped off the end of the line, and the same operation, varied only as the difference of the subject required, was repeated on the next girl. The man's movements were wonderfully quick and dexterous, and the eleventh charmer was finished in a space of time that may as well be called a jiffy.

It Belonged to Another Road.

"So Vanderbilt is dead," said the freight brakeman. "I saw Billy once, and at that time I wished I hadn't. It was when I was a brakeman on the Central. One day we were shifting cars at a little station near Syracuse, when a special car, with locomotive attached, came in and stood on the main track near where we were at work. Special cars were not very uncommon, and we didn't pay much attention to this one. Pretty soon I was making a coupling, and the infernal link wouldn't fit. I tried it two or three times, and the engineer got out of patience, backing up for me so many times, and I began to get mad myself. Then I gave it another trial, but still it wouldn't work, and then I took the link and gave it a sling into the creek, and swore into the bargain. In about ten seconds I heard some one calling me, and, looking up, saw a plug-hatted, side-whiskered man standing on the platform of the special car. I knew him as soon as I laid eyes on him—it was Billy Vanderbilt.

"See here, young man," says he; "I've been watching you. Do you know whose property you have been throwing into the creek?" "Yes, sir," says I, trembling and expecting to be bounced the next minute. "Well, whose was it?" "The Pennsylvania Railroad's, sir," says I.

"Oh," replied Vanderbilt, and then he went into his car and shut the door. I wasn't bounced either."—Chicago Herald.

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No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters. I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

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No Boon that Science Has Conferred

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malarial ridden portions of the United States and the Tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and bilious remittent fevers, while on the other hand, it has been so clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease, and arrest it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for a general debility and real inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it, it expels rheumatic humors from the blood, and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation. 29 ct

Don't Eat in a Hurry.

A health journal says that people ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. This is well if there is enough dinner to hold out so long. The penalty for hurrying meals, as most people do, is a grievous attack of dyspepsia. In such a case you will have to resort to Brown's Iron Bitters for cure, as did Mr. J. R. Pinkston, Shorter's Depot, Ala., who writes, "I found relief in Brown's Iron Bitters after years of suffering from dyspepsia."

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Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." "Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly."

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Mr. E. Gleitsman, has secured the sole agency for the Magnetic Spring Water and sells it at the same price charged at the springs. This water will be found an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Female Diseases, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Paralysis and Dyspepsia. 28 ct

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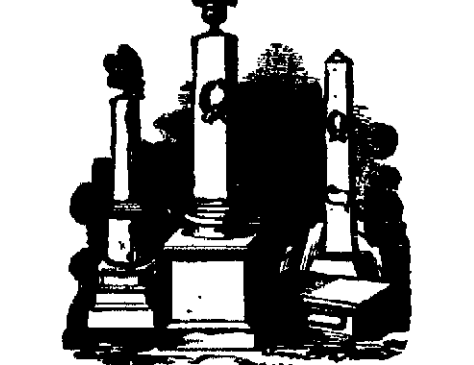
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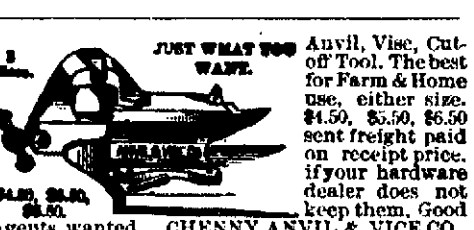
and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be obtained from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

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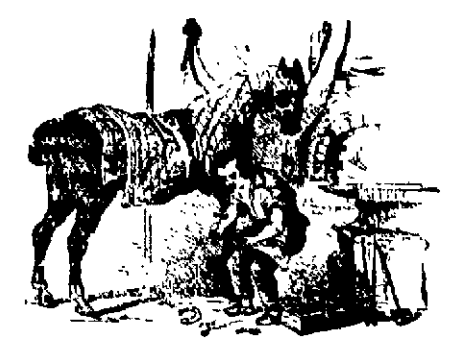
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BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA. In effect January, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.		No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Toledo	Lv.	7:45	12:15	5:15	9:45
Freemont	Ar.	9:07	1:47	6:38	11:08
Clyde	Ar.	9:43	2:03	6:53	11:44
Bellevue	Ar.	9:57	2:18	7:02	12:05
Monteville	Ar.	9:55	2:32	7:02	12:15
Norwalk	Ar.	10:53	2:48	7:12	12:50
Chickadee	Ar.	10:43	3:10	7:14	12:44
Freemont	Ar.	8:00	3:25	8:57	1:00
Wellington	Ar.	11:00	3:40	8:10	1:10
Loth	Ar.	11:32	4:12	8:44	1:30
Creston	Ar.	11:50	4:30	9:00	1:35
Orrville	Ar.	12:40	5:00	9:50	2:15
Massillon	Ar.	1:20	5:40	10:40	3:00
Norwalk	Ar.	1:55	6:15	11:15	3:35
New Cumberland	Ar.	2:25	6:45	11:45	4:05
Sherrillsburg	Ar.	2:40	7:10	12:10	4:30
Leesville	Ar.	2:53	7:23	12:45	4:55
Valley Junction	Ar.	3:03	7:33	1:10	5:10
Canal Dover	Ar.	3:28	8:00	1:35	5:35
Newcomstown	Ar.	3:27	8:47	1:45	5:45
Canal Dover	Ar.	4:30	9:45	2:45	6:45
Marietta	Ar.	7:20	12:50		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.

		No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Marietta	Ar.	6:20	2:30		
Canal Dover	Ar.	6:54	3:04		
Newcomstown	Ar.	6:58	3:08		
Canal Dover	Ar.	10:04	6:55		
Valley Junction	Ar.	10:28	7:20		
Doverstown	Ar.	9:40	6:00		
Leesville	Ar.	9:55	6:15		
Sherrillsburg	Ar.	10:14	6:35		
New Cumberland	Ar.	10:35	6:55		
Valley Junction	Ar.	11:15	7:45		
Massillon	Ar.	12:30	8:45		
Orrville	Ar.	1:25	10:15		
Creston	Ar.	1:52	10:45		
Loth	Ar.	2:13	11:00		
Wellington	Ar.	2:45	11:28		
Brighton	Ar.	2:57	10:43		
Clarksville	Ar.	3:17	11:03		
Norwalk	Ar.	3:30	12:10		
Bellevue	Ar.	3:35	12:10		
Monteville	Ar.	3:47	12:20		
Clyde	Ar.	4:04	12:35		
Freemont	Ar.	4:25	12:50		
Toledo	Ar.	5:55	1:55		

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

*Daily. *Stop on signal. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. CONNECTIONS:

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At Bellevue with N. Y. & C. S. Ry.
At Monteville with L. E. & W. Ry.
At Norwalk with L. E. & W. Ry.
At Huron and Norwalk with the L. E. & M. S. R. R.
At Wellington with the L. E. & W. Ry.
At Creston with the N. Y. & C. S. Ry.
At Orrville with the P. F. W. & C. and the A. & C.
At Massillon with the P. F. W. & C. and the C. T. V. & W. Ry.
At Newcomstown with P. C. & St. L. Ry.
At Canal Dover with B. & O. Ry.
At Point Pleasant with Eastern Ohio Ry.
At Marietta with M. & C. Ry.
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M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Supt.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time. In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1886.

NORTH.		Leave	No. 1 Ex.	3 Mail	Accom'm	No. 1 Ex.
Cleveland	Ar.	7:25 am				8:00 pm
Columbus	Ar.	11:35 am				11:40 pm

